

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SOCIAL PROGRESS

Vol. 16. No. 17.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1951.
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa

5c a copy — \$1.00 a year.

ENTIRE ECONOMY BOOSTED IF GOOD CROP REALIZED

OTTAWA LOOKS TO WEST AS FACTOR OF FIRST ORDER

If Weather Holds — Figures Show Total Value Farm Exports Up

'NATO' CONFERENCE OPENS

International Gathering Focal Point of Interest in Capital Now

By M. McDOUGALL, Press Gallery Leader Correspondent

OTTAWA, Sept. 19th. — Whether or not there may be a slight reduction from early estimates of the Western wheat crop, this great harvest, providing no sudden drastic loss might conceivably occur with the weather's uncertainties, will mean not only a great boost to farmers' incomes but will have a bolstering effect on the country's entire economy, it is realized here in the national capital.

In World Trading Picture

The situation of Canada's wheat crop in the world trading picture is a satisfactory one. The increase in Canada practically offsets reduction in the U.S. harvest. Substantial increases are reported in Balkan crops, but these serve simply to offset reductions in yields in Western Europe (with the exception of Spain which has had a good crop.)

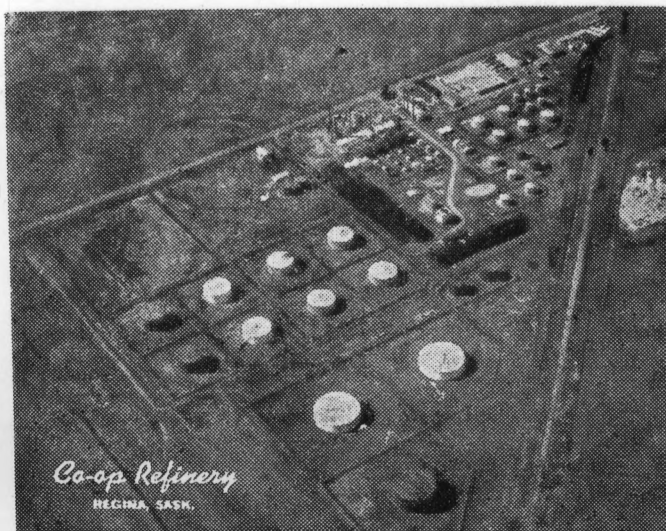
In the Southern hemisphere harvests are 3 months away, but indications point to some probable decline in Australia and Argentina. In Western Canada, rains have been a deterrent in harvesting in many sections, but the Canadian crop in the world picture at this time is not certainly one of a burden to be disposed of perhaps with difficulty as it might be if the world bins were full. On the contrary, the crop fills empty space in bins in world markets.

Increased Exports of Agricultural Products

Exports of Canadian agricultural products to the world for the seven months January to July 1951 showed considerable increases in most branches over the exports during the same period of 1950. The exports of all agricultural and vegetable products

Doubts Wisdom of Decision Not to Enforce Act

Addition to Co-op Refinery Is Opened



The Co-operative Refinery near Regina, shown above, began operations in 1935, with a capacity of 500 barrels of crude oil per day. Now, with the new addition formally opened recently, the plant has a capacity of 6,500 barrels of crude going through the topping plant daily with 2,650 barrels going through the cracking plant. Twelve hundred persons attended the official opening, when a congratulatory message from Prime Minister St. Laurent was read; Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan gave a dedication address; H. L. Fowler and George Urwin, secretary and president respectively of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives, gave short addresses.

ducts had a total value of \$450,987,000, compared with \$348,952,000 in the 1950 period. In 1938 the value was \$89,056,000, and even taking into account the great increase in prices since then, there has been a great increase in volume of trade. Wheat exports reached a total of \$200,341,000 in the 1951 period compared with \$185,195,000 in 1950, and the value of grains other than wheat was \$58,283,000 compared with \$22,938,000.

Cattle Exports Down

Exports of cattle this year were slightly under 1950, the value being \$40,379,000, compared with \$42,379,000. Bacon and hams were down to \$2,704,000 from the 1950 figure of \$2,748,000. The exports of other meats, however were \$43,195,000 compared

MARLER REGRETS MINISTER'S STAND RE CONTROL ACT

Won't Seek to Make Amendments to Coarse Grains Act Effective

MAY ASK COURT RULING

Designed to Ensure Deliveries Coarse Grains to Wheat Board

"Doubtful of its authority to enforce" legislation passed at the last session of the Provincial Assembly designed to ensure delivery of coarse grains to the Wheat Board, the Alberta Government may ask a court decision, Minister of Agriculture David Ure announced last Saturday. The court would be asked to determine whether authority rests with the Federal or Provincial Government.

Because the validity of the amendment to legislation on this matter, passed in 1951, had been questioned, no attempt would be made to enforce it at this time, said Mr. Ure. There had never been any question, of course, about the farmer's right to sell grain to another farmer or livestock owner; but confusion arose concerning the selling of coarse grains to mills outside the provisions of the original control act, said the Minister.

Three Years' Service and Not One Fatality

LONDON, Eng. — During the past three years, British Overseas Airways covered 1,350 million passenger miles without one fatality.

with \$23,350,000 in 1950.

NATO Conference Dominates Capital

The Conference of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization naturally is the focal point of interest in Canada's capital at this time. It is held in an atmosphere of vigilant security, with the central part of the main block of the Parliament Central Building blocked off. All meetings of the Council, except the first, an open one in the House of (Continued on Page 5)

Issues Statement

EDMONTON, Alta. — Stating that he "could not understand the wisdom" of the Government in announcing that no attempt will be made at this time to enforce the 1951 amendment to the Coarse Grain Marketing Control Act, Roy C. Marler, President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, discussed the history of current legislation concerning the handling of coarse grains in a statement issued here.

He wished "to make it clear," he said, "to both the farmers and the trade, that the mere repealing of the 1951 amendment" could not alter "the (Continued on Page 13)

Air Squadron Goes To Britain This Fall

First of Canada's Air Contribution to NATO



Seen above are some of Canada's fastest prepared to leave for the United Kingdom this being equipped with modern jet fighters as fast planes — the F-86E Sabre jet fighters, belonging fall, as part of the 11-squadron air division Canada as they come off the assembly line of the manufacturing plants. Squadron 410 is being contributing to NATO. Other squadrons are



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

SLOGAN FOR TODAY: "Test and Weigh and Keep the Cows That Pay"



Where Are Co-ops Headed?

By F. J. FITZPATRICK
Supervisor, Co-operative Activities Branch,
Alberta Department of Industries and Labor

In our last message to you we outlined the reasons for the revolving door plan of payment of dividends to our members. We realized at the time of writing that due to limitations of space, there would be much that should be said for the revolving door plan that would have to be left over. We are indebted to Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick for the following article which deals more fully with this plan.

MANY co-operatives have made fair progress, during the past several years of good times — but have made little or no provision for the future, when money may not be so plentiful.

The great weakness of too many co-operatives is lack of working capital, with the result, much borrowed money is used. Some of the borrowed money is from members, but much of it is from ordinary lending institutions. Surely the members of co-operatives cannot hope to control their own business unless they are prepared to make some sacrifice for the financing of that business.

Some producer co-operatives are dependent on the banks for the money to purchase the produce of the members, the money being paid back to the banks when the product handled has been sold.

A Worthy Cause - - -

"I appeal to every farm family in Alberta to give the equivalent of ten or more bushels of grain in order that facilities may be provided for completing the hospital for the adequate care of crippled children of Alberta."

Roy Marler, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture used these words that should bring a generous response from the farmers of our Province. Mr. Marler paid tribute to the whole-hearted support which the rural communities have always given to the Red Cross.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool members will welcome this opportunity of showing their compassion for our crippled children by asking us to deduct from their milk or cream cheques any amount they feel is within their means.

Make this request to the manager of any C.A.D.P. branch or write to Red Deer. Your donation will be acknowledged directly from the Red Cross.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"GRAN PA WERE FARMERS ALWAYS PRETTY WELL OFF?"

"NO INDEED, BUDDY - TO GET THEIR DUE FARMERS HAD TO BE RESOURCEFUL AND PERSEVERING..."



...LIKE THE THIRSTY CROW WITH THE NARROW-NECKED WATER BOTTLE ...



"AFTER SOME THOUGHT HE DROPPED IN A PEBBLE



THEN HE DROPPED IN ANOTHER



AND ANOTHER, AND ANOTHER



YEP, IT TOOK TIME AND HARD WORK - BUT HE GOT WHAT HE WANTED!"



Courtesy American Farm Bureau Federation

Producer Co-ops

A producer co-operative is set up by producers for the purpose of handling the produce of that particular group and yet in its operations, the members expect to receive as much cash on delivery as though their produce was being sold outright to a private buyer.

Where do these producer members expect the management to get the money for their produce, and no doubt, a better price than their produce would have brought had there been no co-operative in the field to regulate the price paid by other buyers.

As now operated, too many of this type of co-operative are not really owned by the producers at all, and with a tightening of credit, the producers might find to their sorrow that they were not in control, and that they did not own their own business, because they had not supplied the capital for the operations of their co-operative.

Of course, they left their dividends in their co-operative, because they couldn't get them out, but they had already re-

Getting Better Deals

Producers believe that co-operatives are a great protection to them, whether they are producing one type of produce or another. There is ample proof that producers are getting a better deal today because of their co-operatives. It is therefore reasonable to expect that these same producers should be willing to pay at least a little for their insurance and should make sure that the burden of financing should not be left to the Board and management, who have plenty to do, without carrying a load of

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

financial worry.

One fairly large co-operative did a very large business in 1948, and operated almost entirely on borrowed money. Their members required the co-operative to advance full value of the product, or nearly the full value. The co-op ran out of credit and was not able to take all the product available. They were entirely at the mercy of the institution granting credit to them.

The members boast about their co-operative, and the fine job it is doing and has done for that particular group of producers. It is a fact that the fine job has been done by the Bank, the Manager, and the Board of Directors, and not by the members who claim to be co-operators.

Another large co-operative in another field of production did not have so good a line of credit, nor as capable management and direction, and did not have the money to advance the full market price for the produce available. The loyal members of this co-operative peddled their produce to the highest bidder and left their co-operative high and dry, with half the previous year's volume, and no appreciable decrease in overhead expense. The result is a large deficit and the possibility of liquidation.

Support Required

These producers needed their co-operative to assure themselves of a square deal, but they were not prepared to put up the required capital. They will likely lose annually, as individuals, as much as their co-operative needed to make it strong.

As long as co-operators are not prepared to back their co-operatives with their money, they are wasting their time organizing — and wasting the time of other people in trying to make them work.

Maybe there was a time when a business could be started on a shoe string, but in these modern days, it takes money to make a business operate efficiently and profitably.

Producers should take stock of their present setup and make sure that their co-operatives are properly financed now. Next year may be too late. Maybe producers need to go back to the old days for a year or two. Maybe they have forgotten how things were, before they had their co-operatives.

Maybe the younger producers of today need to suffer as the last generation did. They certainly will suffer, if they don't do something about their co-operatives, and soon.

THE COW

*She never complains,
She never frets.
She gets and she gives,
She gives and she gets.*

*She gives us sweet milk
And rich creamy cream,
Then wanders away
By meadow or stream.*

*She slackens her strings
When her purse is full;
That offspring of hers
Has all the pull.*

*She lays herself down
With heaves of content,
So grateful is she
For days well spent.*

*She folds herself up
On the friendly ground,
Her conscience is clear,
Her sleep profound.*

*She gives and she gets,
She gets and she gives,
That is the way
A good cow lives.*

JENNIE ELIZABETH HARRIS.

The Co-operative Wheel

By D. R. NICHOLSON, President Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Ass'n.

There is an old saying that a wheel is not stronger than its hub, which is very true, but — it does not matter how strong or sound the hub is; it is of no avail if it is not correctly supported by each and every spoke in its right place at the proper time. Then again, it does not matter how strong the hub is or how well it is supported by the spokes. It is of little use without the encircling felloes which bind these supports together, making a complete circle. Then again, it is necessary to encircle this wheel with a band of steel or tire to protect it against the rough spots along its way. It is not until this operation is finished that you have a practical working unit as a wheel.

Just so with this or any other co-operative organization. It can never be any stronger or sounder than its head, and yet it does not matter how strong or sound the head may be. It cannot get very far without the support of every individual and department in the organization in its right place, lending its proper support at the proper time.

Must Have Encircling Rim

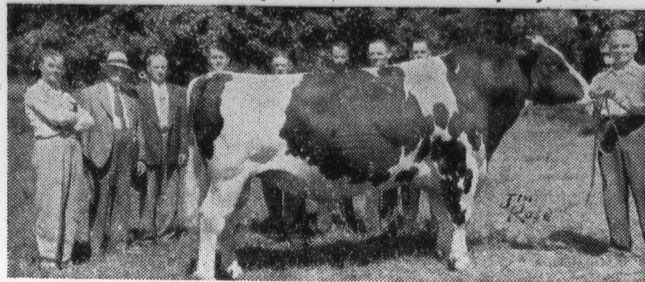
Then again, it does not matter how strong the head might be or what wonderful support each individual and department in the organization lends the head, it must have that all encircling rim of fellowship, understanding, co-ordination and co-operation among the various individuals and departments to bind them together in a common effort.

On top of this, it must have a band of protection or steel encircling them to protect it against the windfalls and bumps that it is bound to receive down that co-operative way of life. Do not forget that the band of steel that encircles any co-operative organization is no other than the membership.

New Canned Milk Record

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canadian production of canned milk reached a new record last year, with a total of 256,844,000 pounds.

Reserve Champion Sells for \$5,000



The five-year-old Reserve All-Canadian Holstein bull, **Rembo Texal Sovereign** (above) brought \$5,000 at the dispersal of the Oriole Lodge herd of former Ontario Premier Geo. S. Henry, Todmorden, Ont. He was owned jointly by Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Geo. C. Jackson and Whittaker Bros., Downsview, Ont. The buyer was the Maple Cattle Breeding Association, Maple, Ont.

Left to Right: George W. Henry, Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Maple Cattle Breeders' Association officials: G. W. Keffer, manager; Dr. D. C. McKay, head technician and veterinary; Frank Stark, Milton; Douglas Wellesley, King; R. J. Darlington, Todmorden, President; and John Whittaker. At the halter is George C. Jackson.

The entire herd brought \$64,940 for an average of \$618 on 105 head.

Entomologists Save Valuable Farm Crops

Entomologists, like other scientists, are working chiefly for the advancement of knowledge in their fields, states Thos. Kilduff, Lethbridge, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Another part of their work, making surveys and forecasts of insect pest infestations, while necessary, does not advance knowledge, but merely "protects the gains we have made."

Team in Each Province

Grasshopper work, for instance, is co-ordinated from Saskatoon, but surveys are made by teams of scientists in each Province. The Alberta survey team, D. Seyward Smith, J. A. Mutchmore and R. R. Forster, work out of the Field Crops Insect Laboratory of Lethbridge. In the spring, the hatch is closely watched; in July, the adult

survey is begun.

Stops at four-mile intervals, on roads about 12 miles apart are made, for observation of the numbers and kinds of grasshoppers present. About 1,000 such stops are made. A lookout is kept for migrations, weather and food conditions noted.

Egg Survey in September

In September the egg survey is begun. Thousands of foot-square samples are taken, the eggs sifted out and counted. Results from all these surveys are tabulated, maps prepared and forecasts made, enabling farmers and municipalities to be prepared to cope with infestations when they occur.

Similar surveys and forecast service are concerned with other pests. Altogether, this work, while more or less "routine", is the means of saving thousands of dollars' worth of farm crops each season.

MORE

YOU GET MORE eggs earlier . . . and keep getting them . . . more full size eggs during the early fall months when egg prices are higher when you feed MONEY-MAKER. When pullets go into laying houses at 10 to 20% production, they have a double job to do — they must round out their growth in addition to laying eggs.



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Mix 100 lbs. of the concentrate with 400 pounds of your ground grain and feed as above.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

Published First and Third Fridays in the interest of the Organized Farm Movement

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year	\$1.00
Two Years	\$1.50
Three Years	\$2.00
Single Copies	5c

PUBLISHERS:

W. NORMAN SMITH, Editor
A. M. TURNER SMITH, Advertising Manager
U.F.A. Building, Calgary, Alberta

Eastern Representative:

Hodgson Publications, 588 Mt. Pleasant Rd., Toronto—HU3831

Vancouver Representative:

F. A. Dunlop, 110 Shelly Building — Pacific 2527

ADVERTISING

Display 24c per agate line
\$3.36 per inch
Classified 6c per word

Vol 16.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1951.

No. 17

A GOOD APPOINTMENT

Appointment of Matrice E. Hartnett, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, to the position of General Manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is a guarantee that this important annual event, as well as other events at the Exhibition grounds throughout the year will give maximum service to Agriculture in this Province.

A Westerner by birth, and a young man of good personality, Mr. Hartnett has added to practical farming experience a knowledge of agricultural science and he has been proved a competent and resourceful administrator.

Many prairie farm people came to know him, and to appreciate his contribution to agricultural journalism, when he was Agricultural Editor of **The Western Producer** of Saskatoon. As a judge at A, B and C Fairs he has met large numbers of farm people throughout the West. The talk which he gave at the Annual Meeting of the C.A.D.P. last year, on experiences in Britain will long be remembered by the farm men and women from Central Alberta who heard him on that occasion.

Mr. Hartnett was early associated with junior farm club work, and we have no doubt that his enthusiasm for it will find highly useful expression in his new position. President J. B. Cross of the Exhibition Association has announced that this activity is to be stressed.

A statement made by the Hon. I. C. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, when he announced Mr. Hartnett's resignation is worthy of reproduction. It appeared a few days ago in the **Calgary Albertan**, as follows:

During his period of office as deputy minister he not only assisted in building a fine administrative organization but brought to the department an excellent spirit of co-operation within the service. Under his guidance, fine co-operative relationships were developed between the provincial department of agriculture, the university and the dominion services in all fields of activity.

We have known for some years that Mr. Hartnett did not intend to remain in the civil service permanently. We are greatly pleased to have had the benefit of his capabilities during the period of extensive organization of the department, and I know that he will give continued and faithful service to agriculture in any chosen field.

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede was built up to its present unique position largely through the highly competent efforts of its first two managers, E. L. Richardson and J. Charles Yule, who announced his intention to retire some months ago. We cannot think of anyone better qualified to succeed them and to extend still further the services of the Association to the agricultural and livestock industries than Mr. Hartnett.

INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE

Commenting on the report recently issued by the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education, H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, expresses gratification that the expansion of instruction in agriculture in secondary schools is urged by the Committee.

"The report," writes Dr. Hannam, "rightly deprecates the mistaken conception in many

Awakening

*If you and I, and all who likewise walk
In humble places, could but voice our will,
The throbbing of the drums of war that mock
Our every hope and dream would soon be still.
Not yet, alas! may far-flung peoples scale
The barriers raised between them and undo
The deep misunderstandings that prevail
And freely choose between the false and true.*

*The will to peace, an overwhelming tide,
When set in motion soon would sweep away
The boundaries and schisms that divide
Man from his fellow-man, and haste the day
When common minds at last could seek and find
A common voice to speak for all mankind.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON

minds that farming is an unskilled occupation requiring no particular training, and it points out that agriculture in reality has become more and more a business which, to be successful, calls for not only a good general education, but a high standard of technical training as well."

C.F.A. ONE OF SPONSORS

The report of the Committee, which is concerned with secondary education, is the result of two years of work, and Dr. Hannam points out that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is one of the many organizations that made the research project possible.

He affirms that "the development of a proper sense of citizenship... is imperative if Canada to achieve its real destiny as a world power, for good, and if our citizens individually are to make their proper contribution in thought and action to this objective." He finds the recommendations of the committee "in this respect particularly commendable".

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

"On two points in the report", Dr. Hannam takes issue. One is a proposal that community institutes be established to provide training in part-time education and adult education.

In his judgment, the most effective programs of adult education "are those which are developed independently of any state directed educational systems". It is better, he thinks, "that encouragement and assistance be given to voluntary educational programs organized by groups of citizens themselves."

The President of the C.F.A. also "is inclined to question" a recommendation "that salesmanship and merchandising be taught to retail sales people," in secondary schools. He prefers that an attempt should be made to "educate consumer shoppers in proper shopping practices," which the Committee considered impracticable.

"I do not agree," writes Dr. Hannam. "I think it is very important that there should be definite programs to educate shoppers in proper shopping practices, and I see no reason why, through secondary schools, and adult groups of citizens, particularly housewives, good shopping practices and the essentials of

(Continued on Page 12)

FRIDAY THE FOURTEENTH

By AMELIA TURNER SMITH

LIKE most other people in Alberta, we had been listening to the weather forecasts and watching the weather with growing intensity as the season advanced.

Like so many others we were gloomy with the rains of late August, and cheerful with the sunshine of early September. The second week of the month brought a mixed bag, some sun, some cloud, a little rain.

We knew of course that by thinking about."

the laws of probability a frost was overdue, but still, the improbable can happen. And then, at noon of Friday the 14th, the newscast told us that the meteorologists expected several degrees of frost over most of Alberta and Saskatchewan. It was depressing; we thought of the anxiety that those words had carried into thousands of farm homes throughout the country.

On the previous week-end we had visited friends at Three Hills. "Let us go out and look at the wheat," we had said, quoting Mr. Norman Priestley's poem. We had walked over our friend's farm and seen his beautiful fields of wheat and barley; the stalks rising in close-packed, serried rows, the heavy heads a green-gold sea. Some of the grain was almost pure gold, some had a distinct greenish cast, but all held the promise of a tremendous yield. "Probably the best crop, taking the district as a whole, since 1923," said our friend.

We felt for his dilemma; who could say whether it were better to cut now, with some shrinkage a certainty, or wait a few days or a week longer for just the right degree of ripeness or, on the other hand for near-ruin by storms of rain and wind and snow.

We felt for his dilemma; who could say whether it were better to cut now, with some shrinkage a certainty, or wait a few days or a week longer for just the right degree of ripeness or, on the other hand for near-ruin by storms of rain and wind and snow.

We drove east and north from Three Hills, along eighty or a hundred miles of different roads. Up and down the country we saw the same sort of crops; and of course we knew that the whole Province, almost the whole of the West, had the same seas of heavy, ripening grain.

So it was with concern for our personal friends and for the welfare of the whole Province that we waited through the evening of the fourteenth. And apart from the money factor, important as that is, one deeply wished that all those magnificent fields could come to full fruition just as one likes to see a flower bloom or a tree grow tall and straight.

On the bus in the late evening, someone mentioned gardens, and a neighbor exclaimed, "Oh, our gardens don't matter tuppence! It's the farmers and their crops I'm

At two o'clock in the morning our thermometer showed 33 degrees; **close to danger!** How much hinged on the next few hours!

In the morning, bright sunshine. Apprehensively, a glance at the garden. All was green and growing — no frost damage there. Of course anything might have happened in other districts; but the day brought no bad news, and in the afternoon we heard from both the Grain Growers' and Wheat Pool offices that there had been very little or no damage. A happy breeze had blown in from the West, a few hours sooner than the weatherman expected, and brought in warmer air.

We felt that we, and our friends, and the whole Province, had had a reprieve. Summer was still here. There would be more time for ripening of the grain — a little more at any rate. And since then the days have been warmer and ever warmer; though it is mid-September, really warm. At the time of writing, prospects are distinctly good. We have been so fortunate that we begin to be quite hopeful that we shall have still a little more good fortune, and enough good weather to allow for the completion of the harvest.

At any rate, we shall always think of Friday the fourteenth as a time of escape, when one of the best crops Alberta has ever seen, by a narrow margin, came safely through a night of threatened disaster.

Press time — and good fortune continues!

To Import 40 Million Bus. Our Wheat for Stock

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Forty million bushels of Canadian wheat will be imported from Canada to cut down the amount of United States wheat needed for feeding livestock, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Building 40 Per Cent of World's Shipping

GLASGOW, Scotland. — Nearly 40 per cent of merchant ships known to be under construction in the world, in the three months ending June 30th last, were being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Presides at Sessions of North Atlantic Council



Opening the Ottawa sessions of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Saturday, September 15th, Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, President of the Council, and Belgium's Foreign Minister declared that "the critical moment is approaching at which the scales of fate will turn irrevocably towards peace or war. That is why we continually turn an eye on the delays, on the deficiencies, and on the enormous task which remains to be accomplished."

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Commons, are in camera, quite naturally.

The primary object of NATO, composed of ten European countries, with two in North America (Canada and the United States) is security against aggression for these countries and the entire free world. It is not only reasonable but imperative that most of the discussions at least, and decisions reached should be safeguarded.

One decision, that is whether Greece and Turkey will become members of NATO or become part of a mid-eastern alliance with close association with NATO, will undoubtedly be made known at an early date. The whole conference has been so fully covered by the daily press — that is as fully as security regulations have allowed — that little could be added here.

Is Going Concern

A few impressions gained by observers, though these are far from comprehensive, might be mentioned. One is that there is no doubt whatever that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a going concern, and the representatives of all 12 nations bound by the treaty are intensely in



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PARTS	Generators
and	Starters
ACCESSORIES	Seat Covers
	Radiator Grilles

**MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE
PROMPT ATTENTION**

earnest over the danger that faces the world. While the effort of the nations so far, particularly during 1951, has been definitely encouraging, the gap in armaments is still wide when compared with forces of possible aggression.

This gap has to be filled, and the nations of NATO have the will and determination to do so. Many of the obstacles have been removed — many of these difficulties that naturally arise in any coalition.

Uphill Struggle

It is a continuous uphill struggle, the building up of adequate Western defences. There is a European army, under General Eisenhower. It is established, but must be expanded. Defence measures now under way, if implemented rapidly and efficiently, should be a deterrent against another war. As reiterated by the President of the council, Mr. Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, it is ensuring peace for the world that is the basic principle of the alliance.

Will Increase Exports

Quite apart from the all embracing interest of everybody in the maintenance of peace, there is the further interest to the farming community in the effort to strengthen the economic position of the North Atlantic powers. These measures will be factors in the improvement of trade in the future, from which Canadian exports will benefit.



WESTEEL STOCK TROUGHS

For Good, Clean Drinking Water

• Strong and serviceable, built from heavy gauge galvanized iron. Body of tank is corrugated and flange turned out at right angles top and bottom, providing additional strength. Fully water-tight, securely rivetted and cross-braced... Westeel Stock Troughs are your assurance of reliable service with economy.

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Regardless of quotas, a grower of malting barley may ship one carload provided a sample has been accepted by maltsters or shippers. The Barley Improvement Institute, Winnipeg, points out that this provision enables contestants in the 1951 National Barley Contest to ship carload lots.

FIRMS CO-OPERATE

Two U.K. firms are co-operating in a scheme to save sulphuric acid; the first uses the acid for etching steel parts for bicycles and then sends the weakened solution to the second firm for "pickling" steel tubes.

From Nanton to Mexico City in Easy Stages

By BETH and MARILYN SEARS

THURSDAY morning, May 17th, we passed through the customs at Brownsville and in ten minutes we were in a world 1,000 to 2,000 years back. Like a large part of the Southern States, all the Northern part of Mexico had suffered from a more than usually dry year and conditions, as we saw them, were aggravated by the long drought.

Growth was sparse, the soil sandy and often rocky. Cactus and low thorny bushes covered the landscape. The livestock looked as though it had come through one of our hard winters, and was thin and shaggy.

Nearly all the cultivation was done with small walking plows pulled by an ox team, or a skinny team of mules or horses. We saw several large herds of goats. What the animals lived on would be hard to guess. The little green stuff here and there along the roadside was so short it looked more like a film of moss than anything any animal could bite off. From Brownsville to Victoria (190 miles) where the highway joins the Pan-American Highway from Laredo, we saw only one tractor and an outfit of tractor machinery.

State Agricultural College

Victoria has a population of 29,825, and an altitude of 1,470 ft. There is a state agricultural college there, and there are acres of henequin (sisal hemp) grown around this area. It is a palm like plant, not too tall, the boles of which look something like an extra long pineapple. They make hemp from the fibre and manufacture it into rope.

From Victoria south, the highway runs through high mesas (table lands with steep sides) covered with under brush. About 24 miles south of Victoria we crossed the Tropic of Cancer and gradually dropped to more tropical country in the Torrid Zone.

El Mante, 82 miles south of Victoria, is in the centre of a large agricultural district. About 40,000 acres are intensively irrigated and they grow a lot of sugar cane. They also have the largest and most modern sugar refinery in Mexico. As far as we could see, the work in the fields was all done by hand. They were cutting the alfalfa and grain with sickles and tying the grain by hand into small bundles. Every bit was cultivated and kept like a garden.

We reached Valles the first night in Mexico and stayed at a very pic-

Previous articles by Mrs. and Miss Sears have described the journey from Nanton through the United States en route to the IFAP Conference in Mexico City. The narrative now takes us across the boundary to new experiences.—EDITOR.

turesque auto court with Spanish type bungalows with lots of tile in their make-up. They were on a hillside overlooking the town of 7,240 population, and the valley. "This town is the distributing point for the products of Sierra, principally coffee, and the centre of a rich agricultural and cattle raising region."

"Home of Proud Indian Race"

According to our little booklet, *Mexico by Motor*, put out by the A.A.A., the tropical country south of Valles "is the home of the Huasteca Indians, a proud and mighty Indian race, said to be an isolated offshoot of the great Maya family of southern Mexico and Guatemala. This region was practically inaccessible until the building of the Pan-American Highway, and many of these people speak only their native Indian tongue. Language and customs are essentially what they were generations ago."

Mexico has some 54 groups that present this special kind of a problem in her drive to establish schools, to educate her people and to improve agricultural methods and production. Her villages are the centre of their lives and they have little or no idea of belonging to a country.

Many Tongues and Races

To quote from "Land Hunger in Mexico" by Tom Gill, "These are men of many tongues and races, living in small scattered pueblos in roadless regions difficult to reach. Spiritually and physically they are remote. For it is not the modern city-bred Mexican that we deal with here, nor even the well-to-do farmer of the irrigated regions.

"It is the cotton-clad, barefoot peon scratching in the dust of a corn patch in his distant valley or on the high plateau. And there are millions of him. He is the largest, most scattered and isolated group in Mexico.

"Methods of communication, taken for granted in so many countries, are utterly denied him. He has neither book, radio or telephone, and the lands that lie beyond his valley, or the life of the cities, are unknown.

Little Changed Over Centuries

"He lives in an adobe or reed hut in one of the thousands of small communities too scattered to have any share in the national life, and using primitive tools, he tills the soil in a manner little changed over hundreds of years, sowing his crops in uncertain seasons as his ancestors did. Unable to buy farm tools, fertilizer or good seed, seeing his land grow more sterile every year, he takes what little fertility remains from these exhausted lands in his battle against unfriendly climate and steep terrain.

"For, however sterile the land he tills, it is all the land he has. And however sorely needed is the pine tree to hold the soil in place and protect the water supply, these men need the wood for warmth and to cook their food. And however desirable it might be to protect the game and wild life, these 'campesinos' need them to fill their belly needs. In the

New Stampede Manager



Former Agricultural Editor of The Western Producer, Maurice E. Hartnett, 46 (above), Deputy Minister of Saskatchewan, has been appointed General Manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, it has been announced by J. B. Cross, President. Mr. Hartnett will succeed J. Charles Yule (whose resignation was submitted in July) on November 1st. Appointment of W. L. "Squib" Ross as Assistant General Manager, and of Irvine Parsons as Secretary of the Stampede Association, is also announced.

Born at Kingsmount, Ont., Mr. Hartnett came West with his parents who settled at Perdue, Sask. Scholarships won in judging livestock at Farm Boys' Camp competition enabled him to go to the University of Saskatchewan, where he completed requirements of associate and degree courses in agriculture, majoring in animal husbandry and agricultural economics. For ten years he was Agricultural Editor of the Western Producer. He became Director of Agricultural Trade Relations (Canada) and later Agricultural Counsel for Safeways Ltd. He was engaged as Agricultural Director for the Saskatchewan Government in 1945, and organized agricultural agencies throughout the Province. He was appointed Deputy Minister in 1947. He is a former Director of the Saskatoon Exhibition and a former president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. He has often judged at Class A, B and C fairs in Western Canada.

hard insecure life they lead they cannot afford the luxury of thinking about tomorrow or of generations to come. Their desperate urgency is for the next meal.

Destroyers of Mexico's Resources

"What kind of appeal is likely to change men who live so close to the edge of starvation? All they have in common is their poverty and a deep distrust of everything foreign and new. Their blood for centuries has been shed in alien causes; they have been plundered, exploited and despised; they ask now only to be left alone. Obstinately resisting any attempts at removal, they hold with fierce tenacity to their birthplace and to their 'mores', ill-nourished, oppressed by poverty, and obsessed by insecurity. Yet yearly they increase in numbers at a rate among the highest in Latin America. Tragic and, in a way, heroic figures, are these 'campesinos' of the high plateau and hinterlands; yet they are the most ruthlessly destructive predators, that over the centuries have degraded and destroyed Mexico's soils, forests and water resources."

This tells and explains a lot in these few paragraphs.

(Continued on Page 9)

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(15)

Farmer Must Not Be Made Goat of Inflation Era—HANNAM

OTTAWA, Ont. — Reiterating the stand which has been consistently taken by organized agriculture on the subject of price control — that if and when the Government find it necessary to introduce price controls these should be imposed right across the board, with no group exempted — H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, declared in an address at Orillia last week that agriculture was better off a year ago than it is today because costs of production have gone up.

Would Create Hardship

"There's considerable pressure coming from Canadian citizens for price controls on food," said Mr. Hannam. "Since everybody's wage, or income, or fee, enters into somebody else's cost of production or cost of living, or both, that request, if acted upon, would create a hardship on the farm family. It would make the farmer the goat of an inflation era.

"The Federation of Agriculture has said that if and when the time comes that the need for price control becomes imperative, then price controls should apply on all prices, wages and profits. The farmer does not ask for himself to be exempt and others to be controlled; no one in any other industry or profession is justified in asking for controls on others, leaving himself free."

"Our problems today," said Mr. Hannam in the course of his remarks, "are primarily problems not merely of producing enough for mere existence, as is the case in many parts of the world, but rather in directing our economy in such a way as to give all citizens a chance to share equitably in the abundance we here are able to produce.

Not Justified if Against Farmers

"The consuming public," said Mr. Hannam, "are very critical today of the high cost of living. That unfavorable consumer opinion is not justified if directed at prices and returns received by the farmer. If carried to the extreme, it could result in market situations and national policies discriminating very unfairly against the farm family."

Mr. Hannam declared that we were in a boom period. Most incomes, whether from wages, salaries or profits or fees or returns in other forms, are higher than ever before. That was a large part of the reason for the high price structure all along the line.

"The farmer is not to blame for high food prices. He could not push food prices up and hold them up if he wanted to," Mr. Hannam declared.

Educated to Expect Cheap Food

The public, during the depression, and during the war period of subsidized prices, became educated to expect food at a price below costs of production, and now complain because they are asked to pay the fair exchange value for it — a price which will keep the farmer in business of producing food and give the farm family somewhere near what its share of the Canadian standard of living should be.

Objective of Agriculture

The objective of organized agriculture, said Mr. Hannam, since early in the century in Canada had been to strive for equality for agriculture,

economic returns for agriculture which compared favorably with those of others performing a similar service to society.

"The serious shortage of help on Canadian farms, the manner in which Canadian young men are being attracted away from the farms, the fact that many financial institutions will not give farm loans or lend money on farm mortgages are unanswerable arguments that economic returns in agriculture are below those prevailing in industry," said Mr. Hannam.

If the farming industry were to adopt hours of work and rates of pay for farm labor comparable to those of industrial labor, the public would have to pay very much higher prices for their food, said Mr. Hannam.

Seek Measure of Stability

Agriculture had found itself in the position of having to organize to improve its bargaining power. Accordingly many of the policies and program activities of organized agriculture had been directed towards that objective — towards creating a measure of stability of price in the marketing of farm products in costs of production and in the domestic price level, as well as in international marketing.

Farmers for the most part could not control volume of production, therefore could not have any influence on the prices they received, or by their own efforts raise prices or maintain prices in a favorable position.

Manufacturers used resale price maintenance practices to maintain their prices. Organized labor used the strike weapon to enforce the prices they wanted for their labor.

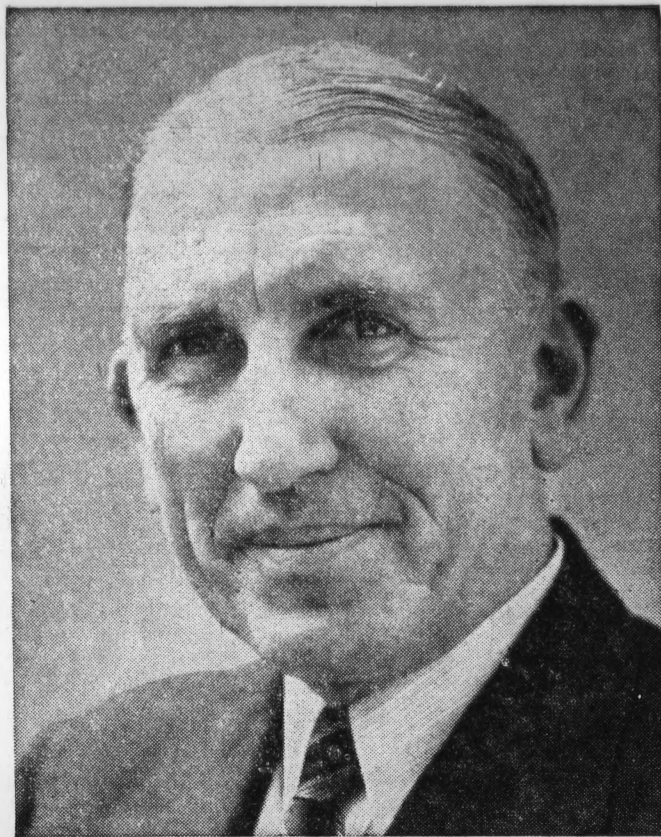
The low bargaining power, the inability to set their prices, and the open competitive nature of their market, resulted in farmers suffering wide and frequent fluctuations in prices, creating an instability which constitutes one of the serious handicaps and risks in the farming business.

Accordingly farmers have tried many different program features in an effort to improve their bargaining position to meet the bargaining power of the modern industrial corporation and labor union and to eliminate to some extent the instability and insecurity which have plagued agriculture down the years.

The total value of the 1950 sugar beet crop to Canadian farmers was over \$18 millions.

Sask. Drainage Projects

REGINA, Sask. — About 275 drainage projects are being carried out in Saskatchewan by the Provincial Government. They are chiefly in the northeastern part of the Province, where the land is very flat and where under natural conditions water from melting snow lies too late in the spring for a crop to be produced.



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"Economic Aid" Will Be Small Trickle

With only 7 per cent of the world's population, it is pointed out in a British publication, *The New Statesman and Nation*, the United States enjoys 42 per cent of the world's income. President Truman proposed to Congress recently that \$8.5 millions be spent on military and economic assistance to other countries; but out of this only \$600,000,000 was apparently to be available for 'Point 4', that is, economic and technical aid. Two-thirds of this amount was to be spent on relief for Korea, Formosa and elsewhere, leaving only \$200,000,000 "for the entire project of economic aid which in the more thoughtful speeches of American leaders was once rightly regarded as the most important counter to world Communism."

Congress, however, thought President Truman's figures too high, and heavy reductions were made after his proposals came before committees of the two houses.

WORLD CHRONICLE

Sept. 5th. — Gromyko tells San Francisco conference proposed treaty opens way for Japanese participation in aggressive military action in Far East. Anglo-Iranian Oil Company seeks world boycott of oil from nationalized industry in Iran. Faulty steel used in Quebec bridge, disaster enquiry shows.

Sept. 6th. — Ridgway suggests new site for Korean truce negotiations. U.S. gets use of Azores for military bases, by new treaty with Portugal. Government spokesman in London says Iranian negotiations broken off so long as Mossadegh government is in power.



CLEMENT ATLEE

Sept. 8th. — Peace treaty signed by 49 countries, including Japan, at San Francisco; later, American-Japanese treaty signed; gives U.S. military rights "in and about" Japan. In Berlin, Russians express regret for shooting of American soldier on Russian zone border.

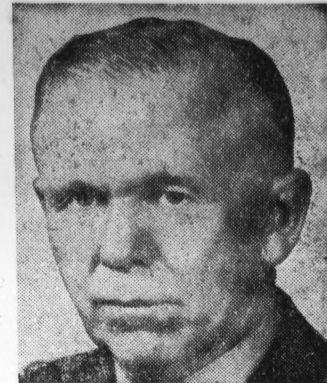
Sept. 9th. — Pacific Pact will develop and Canada may be interested, says Pearson in Vancouver address. Moscow says U.S. warship sunk off east coast of Korea by North Koreans. Cheese, butter ration cut in Britain, bacon to follow; fresh meat supplies improved. Attlee does not believe Russia wants war, but stresses need for defences.

Sept. 10th. — British treasury will take measures to embarrass Mossadegh government financially, announced. Peiping charges UN planes violate Kaesong neutrality. Britain gives Canada two destroyers. Acheson urges more fighting men for Korea, at opening conference with British and French foreign ministers, in Washington.

Sept. 11th. — Britain must continue trade with Russia in non-military goods, Acheson told by Morrison and Gaitskell. U.S. must produce

Sept. 7th. — UN denials of responsibility for alleged violations of neutrality are "absolutely unsatisfactory" says Peiping. Russian, Polish and Czech delegations walk out of San Francisco conference. British trade unionists endorse Government policies but want lower living costs.

For "Personal Reasons"



Resigning "for personal reasons" from the office of Secretary of Defence which he took over during difficult stages of the war in Korea, General of the Army George C. Marshall (above) has been succeeded by Robert Lovatt, his deputy. For some years after the war, General Marshall served as Secretary of State.

more steel, declares defence mobilizer Wilson, in Washington. British economic pressure pushes Iran towards financial crisis. Russian fall manoeuvres in East Germany to be on huge scale, reported from Berlin.

Sept. 12th. — Marshall resigns as U.S. defence secretary; succeeded by Lovatt. UN note expresses regret for air attack on Kaesong, made in error; Communists reject Ridgway suggestion for removing talks to new site. Moscow charges French policy in Germany is contrary to Franco-Soviet treaty of 1944, and to Potsdam agreement. Canadian exports in July were at record high level, states Bureau of Statistics. Quaker delegation who visited Russia in July state in London Russian people are eager for international peace.

Sept. 13th. — Officially and formally decided in Washington by British, French and American foreign ministers that Germans must be rearmed as part of a European army; Britain not to be part of that army. London announces million tons Russian grain contracted for. British vessels prohibited from delivering goods to Iran.

Sept. 14th. — Tehran reports Mossadegh faces growing opposition, led by former premier Zia-Ed-Din. Stockholm newspaper says Russia is speeding up work on atomic bomb production. Attlee opens largest oil refinery in Europe, at Frawley, Hampshire.

Sept. 15th. — Representatives of twelve countries attend opening sessions of North Atlantic council, in Ottawa. After being repulsed twice, UN forces capture high position near Kumsuwa after hand-to-hand fighting. Iran says she'll buy from Russia if British shipping ban continues.

Sept. 16th. — Anglo-Soviet trade treaty gives Russia the right to withhold grain shipments unless she gets Commonwealth rubber in return, stated in London.

Sept. 17th. — Tokyo reports Ridgway has announced readiness to resume Kaesong talks if other side willing. In Canadian Club address in Ottawa, U.K. defence minister Shinwell states Russia has 215 divisions, 300 submarines and 19,000 aircraft, and "like us, they are making great efforts" to increase military strength; says role of Commonwealth is to assume moral leadership more powerful even than defence preparations. In Chicago, steers sell for \$40.35 highest price since May 1st. Malan resents British refusal to hand over protectorates to South Africa; says other Commonwealth countries would not endure such treatment.

Sept. 18th. — UN will send representatives tonight to take part in joint investigation alleged violations of Kaesong neutrality, announced in Tokyo.

Sept. 19th. — British election to be Oct. 25th.

CORRESPONDENCE

EXCHANGING HOSPITALITY

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*, U.F.A. Building, Calgary, Alberta

Dear Sir:

Your readers will be very interested to know that the Club for Canadian Vacation Exchange has just brought into being a scheme whereby Canadian Farmers with or without their families, can exchange hospitality with Farmers in the British Isles! Meaning that simply by their applying to their local Travel Agent, arrangements can be made for them to spend their next vacation as guest to a farmer in either England or Scotland or Ireland, and at any time throughout the whole twelve months. This on the condition that they agree to be the HOSTS later of their previous hosts.

In this way, of course, hotel expenses are cut out, and a thrilling experience awaits them. Remember it is Winter as well as Summer, and what could be more delightful than Winter on an English farm with many cities within close reach. Your local travel agent will get in touch with this organization by airmail if you cut this letter out and show it to him.

This is an organization to promote understanding and friendship across the oceans. It is YOUR chance to have a far more interesting vacation, at considerably less cost than at hotels; much more enjoyable; and the plan is of considerable value to understanding between the nations.

In a few weeks time, arrangements will also exist for Continental European countries. Act at once. All farming papers throughout the British Isles are now being informed simultaneously.

Yours truly,

C. HOWARD THOMAS,

Co-Ordinating Secretary.

English Office: 2, Market Street, St. Just, Nr. Penzance, Cornwall, England.

INFLATION HITS ORPHANS

Fairview, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

There is one group of Canadian citizens hit very hard by inflation. These are the orphans.

When both parents are dead, the state, by law, is the guardian of the orphans and takes over the management of their property. This property of the orphans has to be invested in government bonds, by law. When the children come of age, the Government pays them back the amount of dollars plus 3 per cent interest. But the Government received dollars with a buying value of maybe 90 cents, and pays back dollars with a buying value of maybe 50 cents.

This is not right! The Government receives a certain value and should pay back that value; that is, when the dollar has sunk in value, it should pay back so many more dollars to make up for the lost buying value.

In one case known to me it worked like this. Approximately \$15,000 had been invested for children at 3 per cent; so the annual income is \$450. The purchasing power of the dollar, however, has fallen 10 per cent in the last year, so that in reality there was a loss of 7 per cent, or \$1,050.

Will you please help to protect the orphans against that injustice?

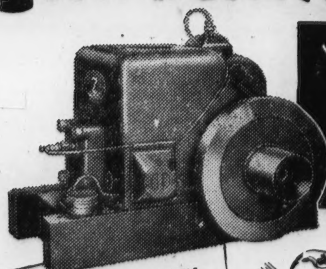
I am, sir, yours truly,

AUGUST A. WIETHOLD.

Note: An article in the *London Economist* by a writer who proposes that government bonds should be issued on a new plan has aroused worldwide interest. The suggestion is that the bonds should be redeemable in terms of their buying power at the time of redemption. If the dollar falls in value, redemption will cost the government more in terms of dollars. The plan, if found feasible, could apply, also to pensions, for example.

— EDITOR.

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Sees San Francisco Treaty with Japan as 'Peace of Expediency'

"Risky Manoeuvre in Power Politics", Declares Influential Ottawa Daily

Critical discussion of the treaty with Japan recently signed at San Francisco has been conspicuous by its absence from most daily newspapers and news magazines. The *Ottawa Citizen*, an influential Southam newspaper which discusses international affairs in a realistic and independent spirit, is a notable exception to the rule. The *Calgary Herald* has also failed to give the treaty unqualified endorsement.

Below we reprint an editorial from the *Ottawa Citizen* of September 4th. It appeared under the title "A Peace of Expediency". The emphasis given by black face type is ours.

A PEACE OF EXPEDIENCY

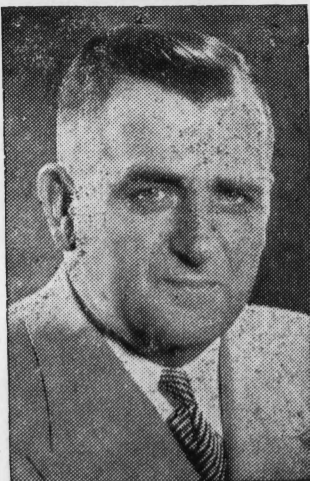
On many grounds, the idea of a generous settlement with Japan has merit. History alone gives it sufficient support, for vengeful victors inspire defeated nations to plan a day of reckoning, and magnanimity may lead to better relations.

But the peace treaty about to be signed with Japan at San Francisco is not simply the product of generosity. It is a complicated and risky manoeuvre in power politics. Without judging it realistically in this light, the Western world can hardly foresee or influence developments in the Far East.

The Japanese treaty is termed by its chief architect, Mr. John Foster Dulles, "a peace of reconciliation". But its effectiveness as such is limited by the fact that the Japanese are being courted for the value of their alliance more than for their affections. It is primarily a peace of expediency, and its moral aspect is being exaggerated. Accordingly, the Japanese may be expected to govern their policies far less by gratitude than by self-interest.

The treaty is represented by its chief advocates as a master move in anticommunist strategy. Yet its private negotiation by the United States with other governments, its terms,

Is C.P.R. Superintendent for Alberta



G. E. Mayne, above, recently took over the general superintendency of the C.P.R.'s Alberta district, with headquarters in Calgary. He has been 33 years with the railway company, his last position, prior to coming to Calgary, having been that of superintendent of Montreal terminals, including the new \$10 million "push button yard."

Cares Weigh Heavily on Premier of Iran



In his bed, ailing Premier Mossadegh of Iran is obviously a very worried man. The scheme for "nationalization" of oil, sponsored by his government, has run into a good deal of difficulty. Now the British Government (who own a controlling interest in Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) have refused to continue negotiations so long as Mossadegh is in power, and are bringing financial and economic pressure to bear against his administration.

and its presentation on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, have given common ground for criticism to the Soviet Union, Communist China, and non-communist Asia. All fear the prospect of a rearmaged Japan. All are disturbed by the prospect of United States garrisons staying in the Far East, and counter-measures by the Russians and Chinese may heighten existing tensions. Hostile to the vestiges of colonialism, Asians generally resent the participation in the San Francisco conference of three French puppet states in Indo-China. They think mainland China should have been invited.

Some Asian and European nations want Japan to pay for war damages. The treaty sensibly refrains from the present from imposing this crippling burden on the economy of a new democracy and a new ally. Mr. Dulles suggests Japan could supply workers for reconstruction, or manufacture without charge raw materials supplied to its factories.

But Asians note that Japan has already made a better recovery than the countries it invaded. Once independent, the Japanese are unlikely to pay any kind of reparations. Moreover, their present conservative government is openly preparing to undo some of the reforms introduced by the United States, and as for foreign policy, Prime Minister Yoshida has plainly said his relations with communist Asia will be as close as suits Japan's interests.

Evidently the cleverness of the treaty-makers, like the moral purity of their motives, can be exaggerated.

A preliminary conference of all interested nations might have produced a treaty to which fewer objections could have been taken. It was favored even by the Russians, who modified their insistence on a big-power deal. With or without them it might have been part of a broader settlement of Asian affairs.

Fewer British Car Imports

OTTAWA, Ont. — In five years more than 55,000 Austin vehicles, worth considerably more than \$50 million, have been imported into Canada from England. The new policy of the Canadian Government, restricting car purchases, has had a ruinous effect on this trade.

Make Good Money From Korean Scrap

NEW YORK. — Private American interests, the New York Times stated recently, have been buying scrap iron in Korea, taking it to Japan for processing into steel, and then doing a highly profitable business by shipping the steel to the U.S. and selling it "here in the black market at premium prices."

NANTON TO MEXICO
(Continued from Page 6)

In Heart of Indian Country

About noon the second day we reached Tamazunchale (Ta-ma-soon-chah-leh) a little tropical town of 2487 — on the banks of the Rio Moctezuma, in the heart of the Indian Country. We had lunch there and drove on. The "Big Climb" begins about 10 miles south of this town up and over the Sierra Madre Oriental and on to the high plateau on which the city of Mexico is built. We climbed almost 5000 feet in about 60 miles over terrain very similar to that in Logan Pass in Montana. The road was good and there wasn't very much traffic.

In all that 60 miles we saw running water coming out of a 2-3 inch pipe, in three places. There is no snow in these mountains and they have to wait for the rainy season for much water. There were Indians all along the route, small villages and hundreds of primitive Indian huts clinging to the sides of the mountains above and below the highway.

Garage-sized Homes

These huts were all about the size of a one car garage, made of bamboo poles or saplings of some kind, standing vertically, with a heavy thatched roof of palm leaves — no windows, just one door. And in front of many of them there would be a turkey or a chicken or two, or a poor razor backed hog picketed on a leash. Very few times were we out of sight of an Indian — man, woman or child, all carrying something on their backs or in their hands or on top of their heads, and children would pop up out of nowhere with hands outstretched for something.

We stopped for the night at Dobbs Restaurant near a place called Ixmiquilpan. This was once the capital of the kingdom of the Otomi Indians. This is the maguay (mah-gay) (century plant) zone, and we saw Indians plaiting the maguay fibre into balls of string as they walked along herding cattle or sheep. There is lots of this giant plant from here on into Mexico City. It is a very useful plant from which they make paper, vinegar, molasses, medicines, rope, thread and three native drinks, pulque, which is a little stronger than

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beer, and tequila and mescal, both very potent liquors. The Mexicans drink a lot of pulque instead of water, as their water is neither safe nor good to drink.

Valley of Mexico

The valley of Mexico is a great basin about 60 miles long and 30 miles wide — surrounded by high mountains on all sides except the north and the elevation ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Some of the peaks are volcanic and the two largest, Popocatepetl (17,888 ft.) and Ixtaccihuatl (17,343 ft.) are snowcapped the year round.

Mexico City itself is towards the south end of this great valley and is about 7,300 ft. above sea level. It has a fine fall-like climate twelve months in the year. All the Americans and Canadians I talked to liked it there very much. Living costs are very reasonable and help is plentiful and cheap.

The residential area is full of beautiful homes with Spanish-Moorish architecture predominating. And the many wide beautiful avenues are lined with modern skyscrapers. One of the tallest rests on a foundation of water tanks, in order to withstand earthquakes. These come most frequently in October and November. Some of the big buildings have sunk several feet in the past few years. Originally, Mexico City was built upon a lake, and of late the water level is seriously low.

Free Tuition in University

The people of Mexico City are very proud of their university. It is the oldest on the continent and is free to any student born anywhere in the Americas. There is a small registration fee, and board and room of course.

(Continued in Next Issue)

THERE'S MONEY FOR FEED at the B of M

Running short of feed? Don't let stocks fall too low because you haven't the ready cash. Talk things over with your B of M manager.

Remember — when you ask for a loan at the B of M you do not ask a favour. If you can plan repayment from your farm income, there's money for you at "My Bank". And that goes for seed and fertilizer, too.



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Fleet F.W.U.A. recently enjoyed a talk on Kitchen Efficiency by Miss Robinson; and the bulletin on Penal Reform was particularly well received. Mrs. English writes that the members felt Mrs. Tachit should be congratulated on it.

The treasury of Eaglesham F.W.U.A. benefitted by over \$106 from the booth conducted at the community picnic, in the summer. Mrs. Marie Wetyshyn writes that donations of \$10 for the sand and gravel case, and \$25 for the Junior Red Cross, were made recently.

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FARM WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Including News of The Farm Women's Union of Alberta

THE DIFFERENCE SEPTEMBER MAKES

Dear Farm Women:

September again! And I suppose almost all adults are wondering where the Summer has gone — because in a sense we think of this as one of the Autumn months — and it seems such a short, short time since we were welcoming Summer. It seems almost incredible that the holidays are over, because September is marked by schools re-opening.

As I have said before, it means possibly little direct change to those unfortunate enough to have their family flown or to be without one. But to the ones who have school-age members of the family it makes for very much difference.

Most Difference in Country

I often think that it is in the country home where sometimes more difference is felt, as the farm boys and girls usually have a goodly number of chores to do to help along with the work, and their contribution to getting it accomplished is very much missed. Also, those of the older school age are more apt to be going to live away from home for the first time than are the city or town boys and girls. But town, city and country have one thing in common, and that is the feeling of almost a loss when the small boy or girl goes to school for the first time.

But when we see them going we feel that they are but making use of what is theirs by right, and give little thought to it. There is no sense of it being a privilege, not a right. Yet when we stop to think of it, it is a comparatively short time since the opportunity became available for all.

Debt to Those Who Came Before

I was looking over the Centennial Story issued by the Board of Education for the city of Toronto from 1850 to 1950. Very interesting it is, but it does make one stop to think that we of today can be indebted to those of the past for many of the privileges we enjoy.

In reading a book like this, sometimes we note something put down in black and white, and we really realize more fully than we had how great our debt is, even though in a vague sense we had realized it before. For instance, the book begins by explaining that the centennial which the Board celebrates is that of the elementary school system, the high school system having been in existence for half a century earlier.

Why High School Came Earlier

As they say, this may somewhat astonish the citizen of today and he may be interested in the explanation. They remind us that prior to the democratic period, education had been from the upper classes downward; the universities preceded the grammar schools and the grammar schools preceded the common schools. In some ways, it would seem that it would be the reverse, but education was the opportunity of only the privileged few, not the right of all as it is today.

If we look around and stop to think we can see we have debts to pay our forebears in every phase of life. Sometimes the struggle has been long and hard, but there have been those who have not been dismayed. At times I think some of us are apt to get dis-

couraged if we have a goal, or to be simply indifferent to the social needs, letting our personal life absorb all our concern. At such times, I think we need to be reminded of the debt we owe and to try to make our contribution for those who come after us.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



C7320

A few scraps and remnants will yield the material for these matching aprons and potholders — just the thing for shower gifts, or for the fall bazaar. Pattern C7321 gives cutting charts and transfers for pockets and potholders.

Price of pattern 25 cents.

Our Alice Brooks Needlework catalogue contains a wealth of ideas for Christmas gifts, in crochet, knitting, embroidery and other handwork. One free pattern printed in the book.

Price of book, 25 cents.

Mrs. R. McKay gave a very interesting talk on her experiences at Farm Women's Week at Vermilion, and it is hoped to send a representative of the Local next year, writes Mrs. Margaret Friel, secretary of Ardrossan F.W.U.A. A donation was sent to the Red Cross.

Miss Ruth Whaley's recent talk on "Making the Best of Your Home Food Locker" was keenly appreciated by Park Grove F.W.U.A., reports the secretary, Mrs. L. K. Ferguson; she was pled with questions. A report on the Lamont convention was given, and a committee was appointed to arrange the handicraft exhibit for the Annual Convention. The hostesses, Mrs. C. Fuller and Mrs. R. Hahn, served a delicious lunch.

News of Women's Locals

Two book reviews were given at a recent meeting of Milo F.W.U.A., and club books were redistributed, writes Mrs. Lorna Umscheid.

Kees Winter recently gave his report on Farm Young People's Week to Horn Hill F.W.U.A. (Penhold). At the same meeting it was decided to send gifts to a shower for a burned-out family.

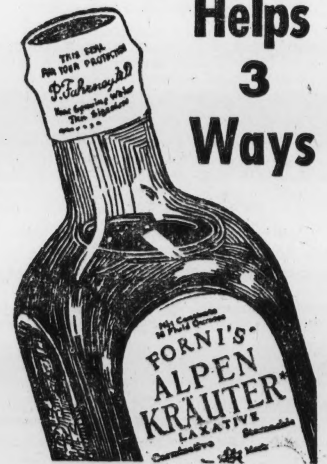
"High Lights of My Holiday" was roll call topic at a recent meeting of Edmonton F.W.U.A., reports Mrs. Doris Surbeck, the secretary. David Cowan reported on Farm Young People's Week.

The United Nations organization was the subject of an informative talk by Mrs. J. Abell, at a recent meeting of Carstairs F.W.U.A., reports Mrs. G. A. Wahl. Plans have been made to entertain the Garden and Grain Clubs.

Mrs. F. S. Ford was elected permanent representative on the Vegreville Rest Room committee by Heath F.W.U.A. recently, and arrangements were made to hold a dance in aid of the project.

(Continued on Page 11)

This Medicine Helps 3 Ways



1 Forni's Alpenkrauter provides prompt, gentle, comforting relief from constipation and such symptoms as headache, indigestion, nervousness, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, flatulence when due to sluggish elimination.

2 Forni's Alpenkrauter is a time-proved stomachic tonic.

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See Peace Prospect With "Anxious Eyes"

"The commodity markets are watching the possibility of an outbreak of peace in Korea with anxious eyes." — London Economist.

Enjoying Kindergarten of the Air



This winsome little Miss is one of thousands across Canada who attend the CBC's Kindergarten of the Air, broadcast Monday to Friday on the CBC Trans-Canada network. Many of them live too far away from a regular kindergarten to attend classes. "Teachers" Dorothy Jane Goulding and Ruth Johnson alternate in giving them stories, songs, games, and suggestions for exercises.

There are few rules at the CBC kindergarten: face and hands must be shining clean before the program begins, every small pupil must sit on a stool or rug close to the radio. Animal and toy friends are admitted too. The young lady in the picture has just heard the "teacher" say: "Close your eyes and listen to the quiet music," and she's making sure her doll follows instructions.

The program starts off with a song, then there's a story following the thought trend of the song, and then an exercise suggested by the story — skipping, sweeping, gathering imaginary flowers. All the activities are designed to help pre-school-age children learn to play happily themselves and with others.

NEWS OF FARM WOMEN (Continued from Page 10)

A school fair for the district, at which school children will display vegetables, flowers, handwork and school projects, is being arranged by Ascot F.W.U.A. (Wainwright), writes Mrs. Ethel Luciw, the secretary. The Municipal Council is being urged to improve the road travelled by the school van.

In aid of the Brooks rest room building fund, Cassils F.W.U.A. put on an art display, a fish pond, and helped serve in the booth at the E.I.D. picnic, writes Mrs. Blanche Alcock. Recently members voted to petition the Provincial Government to publicize the Manitoba Rural Electrification scheme.

Members of Conrich F.W.U.A. will send good books and magazines to the new boys' detention home at Bowden, it was decided at a recent meeting, writes Mrs. K. Carlyle. Approval was given to the Junior FUA farm identification project, and a very interesting address by Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary, was heard.

Durness F.W.U.A. (Lloydminster) have invited Gunwood ladies' Club to their next meeting. It was also planned that two members would sew for the new hospital each Friday; and that, with the co-operation of the F.U.A. and young people, a kitchen would be set up and maintained in the school basement. The picnic held recently at Sandy Beach proved highly enjoyable, states Mrs. Tom Clutrbuck.

At the September 11th meeting of Hillside F.W.U.A. (Millet), held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Marr, replies from the Provincial Government to F.U.A. resolutions passed at the last Annual Convention were read and discussed. It was noted, writes Mrs. J. Thompson, that the Criminal Code has been amended to provide for licensing of youngsters carrying .22 rifles, and doubt was expressed as to whether the new law was being enforced.

FARM HOME & GARDEN

School Lunches: are a task dreaded by many. But the task can be eased a little by setting up a lunch drawer, or section of your cupboard. In it would go the luncheon pails; waxed paper; paper serviettes; small covered jars for individual puddings or custards; a small supply of butter; salt; cookies, dates, figs, raisins, cheese, peanut butter, and any other sandwich fillings that don't have to be kept in a cool place. If this cupboard is close to the bread box and bread board, so much the better.

Bread-and-Butter Pickles: Slice very thinly about 15 cucumbers, 10 onions. 5 green peppers; sprinkle with salt and let stand 3 hours. Drain, and add 1½ quarts vinegar, 7 cups white sugar, 2 tsp. turmeric powder, ½ cup mustard seed, and, if liked, half a dozen whole cloves. Heat thoroughly but do not boil, and seal. (From Mrs. I. M. T., Three Hills).

Hungarian Chicken Paprika: To 1/3 cup flour add 1 tsp. salt and ½ tsp. pepper; disjoint a young chicken and coat with the flour. Brown in ¼ cup hot fat, and set aside. Cook ½ cup finely chopped onion in the fat until transparent; replace the chicken, sprinkle with 1 tbs. paprika and remaining flour mixture; add ½ cup hot water, cover tightly and cook over low heat until tender (45 to 60 minutes). Remove chicken, thicken liquid in pan with 2 tbs. flour, add 1 pint sour cream, the grated rind of 1 lemon and 1 tbs. lemon juice; pour over chicken.

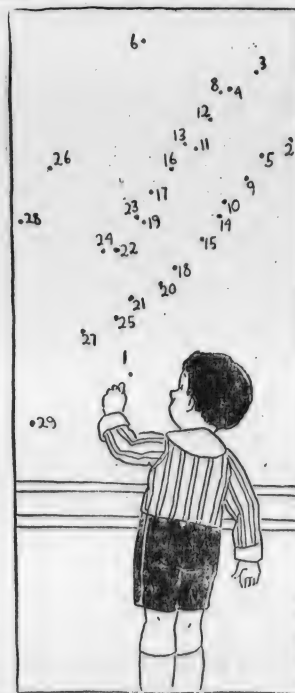
Veteran F.W.U.A. favor cancelling the Conference which was "rained out" on August 31st, as members are now extremely busy. At the September meeting, writes Mrs. Julia Olsen, after considering Provincial Government replies to resolutions from the last Convention, resolutions and delegates for the forthcoming Convention received attention, as well as plans for a handicraft exhibit.



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Little Folks' Puzzle



John was sent to the board to write the name of the month in which he was born. If you'd like to see what John wrote join all the numbered dots together, starting with dot number one and ending with dot number twenty-nine. Try your paints or crayons on this picture.

Alberta has the third lowest death rate from TB in Canada.

Unveil Tablet Marking Ft. Dunvegan's Founding

DUNVEGAN, Alta. — On Sunday, September 9th, a cut-stone monument with a bronze tablet was unveiled here, on recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The tablet recounts that Fort Dunvegan was established in 1805 for the North West Company, and named after the ancestral castle of the McLeods on the Island of Skye.

For many years Fort Dunvegan was the most important post in the Peace River Valley, was a fur trading centre, a link in the chain of communication westward into British Columbia, the scene of early missionary enterprise and agricultural experiment. It was operated by the Hudson's Bay Company from 1821 to 1918.

Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety School

A Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety school was held in Lethbridge recently with students from 19 centres, in various parts of the Province, in attendance. Already good swimmers, these young people qualified for certificates as Red Cross swimming instructors.

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Four feet high, 100 foot rolls that will serve many uses on the farm—prevent drifting, build fences and ideal for constructing temporary grain storage bins.

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SHIP YOUR NEXT CAN TO ...

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CO-OPERATIVE MILK COMPANY

CALGARY

EDITORIAL (Continued from Page 4) budgeting and quality appraisal of goods could not be the subject of educational courses."

BLUE MOON (OTTAWA CITIZEN)

Arguments over the cause of the blue moon and sun which appeared last September over the North Sea now may be settled. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has officially sanctioned the school of thought that held the Alberta forest fires responsible for the phenomenon. According to members of the association who looked at the blue sun through the 36-inch reflecting telescope of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, the smoke particles were transparent globules of oil. And

the oil was produced by the distillation of wood in the Alberta forests.

These observations, and the Association's acceptance of them, will eliminate at least three theories that were propounded last September. Those who explained the phenomenon in terms of highblown dust and those who favored high cloud formations must admit their error. The group of extremists who held that the end of the world had come have already recanted.

FINDING "THE RIGHT MEN"

From an Essay by GEORGE ELIOT To find right remedies and right methods—here is the great function of knowledge: here the life of one man may make a fresh era straight away in which a sort of suffering that

The Wheat Situation

By E. PATCHING, Publicity Dept.
Alberta Wheat Pool

The second estimate of Canada's 1951 wheat production, as made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 579 million bushels, an all-time high. The previous record production was in 1928—567 million bushels. The Prairie Provinces' crop is placed at 548 million bushels, as against 545 million in 1928. Alberta's wheat crop is estimated at 169 million bushels.

A few days of fine weather enabled prairie farmers to make rapid progress in cutting their grain crops, but operations are very late. As at September 15th only 29 per cent of Alberta's wheat was cut. During the past 10 years an average of 80 per cent of the wheat crop has been cut by that date. Fortunately severe and extensive frosts have not been experienced. Fine weather is needed to get this crop off.

The world outlook would indicate the continuance of a fairly high level of trade in wheat. Europe's crop has been damaged by bad harvesting weather. The conference between representatives from eastern and western European countries, called for the purpose of restoring a degree of trade in grain from the east, failed to accomplish anything. The United Kingdom has made a deal with Russia to buy 6½ million bushels of wheat, but this will provide only a small percentage of that country's requirements. The British have agreed to purchase 113 million bushels of Canadian wheat during 1951-52.

Canada is the only one of the four major exporting countries which has an increased supply of wheat over last year. The following table gives the total supplies of wheat in these four countries this year as compared to last. It will be noted that wheat supplies in the southern hemisphere are likely to be considerably below last year and Canada is likely to obtain markets usually provided for by Australia.

	1951 Crop	Carryover Million Bushels
Canada	579	186
U.S.A.	998	395
Australia	150	59
Argentina	185	12
	Total	Supplies
	1951-52	1950-51
Canada	765	574
U.S.A.	1,393	1,454
Australia	209	227
Argentina	197	217
Totals	2,564	2,472

WHEAT AT WHITEHORSE

WHITEHORSE, Y.T. — In the past five years an average wheat yield of 30 - 35 bushels per acre was secured at the experimental substation at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Oats yielded from 50 to 80 bushels, barley 40 to 60 bushels.

UP AGAIN

The Canadian cost-of-living index rose from 187.6 to 188.9 in the four weeks ending August 1st. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced recently.

has existed shall exist no more.

For the thousands of years down to the middle of the sixteenth century human limbs have been hacked and amputated. nobody knew how to stop the bleeding except by searing the ends of the vessels with red-hot iron.

But then came a man named Ambrose Pare and said, "Tie up the arteries!" That was a fine word to utter. It contained the statement of a method—a plan by which a particular evil was forever assuaged. Let us try to discern the men whose words carry that sort of kernel, and choose such men to be our guides and representatives.

Declare That Grain Plugged Elevators Are Major Problem

Members Prairie Farmers' Unions Council Present Case at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Sept. 18th. — Declaring that grain plugged elevators and terminals due to slow movement of last year's crop, with "this year's harvest on top of it all" constitutes the most immediately pressing problem for Western farmers, a delegation from the Interprovincial Prairie Farmers' Union Council headed by the chairman, J. L. Phelps of Saskatoon (President of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union), held consultations with Transport Controller Roy Milner, Agriculture Minister Gardiner, Transport Minister Chevrier, and Justice Minister Garson here early this week.

"Thousands of Western farmers are unable to market their wheat because of the jammed country elevators," stated Mr. Phelps, "and because of an inequitable distribution of box cars."

See Alleviation Possible

Mr. Phelps said that the talks were generally satisfactory, and might lead to some alleviation of the situation. He was accompanied by Henry G. Young of Millet, President of the Farmers' Union of Alberta and Jake Shulz, President of the Manitoba Farmers' Union.

The delegation urged extension of the insurance period covering ocean going shipping entering the Port of Churchill, so that the fullest possible use could be made of the Hudson Bay route with a view to relieving shipping congestion on the Great Lakes; producer representation on the Canadian Wheat Board; parity price on grain sold on the domestic market; a farm storage plan similar to that in operation in the United States where the farmer receives a payment on account of his grain before it is delivered to the elevators.

The Livestock Market

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 19th. — Hogs sold yesterday \$31, good lambs \$29.75, good ewes \$17 to \$18.50. Good to near choice butcher steers \$33 to \$34.50 down to \$27 for common; good heifers \$31.50 to \$33, down to \$26 for common; good cows \$26 to \$27.50, down to \$23 for common; canners and cutters \$18 to \$22.50; good to choice veal calves \$34 to \$37, down to \$26 for common.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Sept. 17th. — This market closed last week with choice fed calves at \$32.50 to \$34, choice steers at \$34 to \$34.75, down to \$25 for common; good feeder steers \$31 to \$33. Grade A hogs \$33, lambs, \$28 to \$30.

Egg and Poultry Prices

Egg prices to producers are 65 for A1 large, 63 for medium, 49 for pullets; A large are 60, medium 58, pullets 44; Grade B are 42, C 36 and crax 34. Chickens, railgrade, are: over 5 lbs., 39 for A grade, 34 for B, 26 for C, 4 to 5 lbs., 37 down to 24; under 4 lbs., 34 down to 22; broilers, 40 down to 24; fowl, over 5 lbs., 33 down to 23; 4 to 5 lbs., 31 down to 21; under 4 lbs., 28 down to 18.

The Dairy Market

There has been no change in local prices. Special cream remains at 65 cents, No. 1 is 63, No. 2 is 54 and off-grade 48. Butter prints are 65 cents wholesale.

Hogs numbers in Western Canada were up 30 per cent as compared with last year, according to the recent estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for June 1st. For Eastern Canada, the increase was only 4 per cent.

Recent Aureomycin Tests and the Pig

By T. J. CUNHA

AUREOMYCIN, an antibiotic drug which has been used very successfully in combating diseases for the human, has found a new role in the nutrition of the pig.

What effect this new finding may have, in either bringing about changes in rations fed to swine or in new ideas concerning the nutrition and feeding of swine, is still too early to state definitely. The first reaction to a new finding is to considerably exaggerate its possible beneficial effects.

Some Exaggeration

Already considerable exaggeration has occurred concerning aureomycin and other antibiotics (streptomycin, terramycin, etc.) and their role in animal feeding. While the preliminary results obtained are very encouraging, there is still a great deal of information which is needed before a critical evaluation of antibiotics and their role in animal feeding is obtained.

Two Experiments

A co-operative experiment at this station, and another conducted at Lederle Laboratories by T. H. Jukes, E. L. R. Stokstad and R. R. Taylor, showed that aureomycin is of considerable benefit in stimulating growth with the pig. In both trials, a control ration of corn, peanut meal, minerals (including copper, iron, cobalt, manganese and iodine) and all the known vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, choline, vitamin B12, folic acid, A and D), which the pig has been shown to need in the ration, was used.

Make Outstanding Gains

At this station, a 54-day trial was conducted. The pigs used weighed approximately 35 pounds at the beginning of the trial. At the end of 54 days, the control pigs weighed 80.5 pounds and those fed the same control ration, plus aureomycin, weighed 126.75 pounds. In other words, in 54 days the pigs fed aureomycin gained 46.25 pounds more per pig than pigs in the control test.

The pigs on the control ration gained at the rate of 0.75 pounds daily. The pigs fed the same ration plus aureomycin (9.1 grams or about a teaspoonful, per 100 pounds of feed) gained at a rate of 1.69 pounds per day, or over twice as fast as the controls.

Less Feed per 100 lbs. Gain

The pigs on the control ration required 468 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain; whereas, the pigs fed aureomycin required only 289 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain. This information showed that aureomycin not only stimulated growth, but also increased the efficiency of feed utilization.

Aureomycin stimulates appetite. The pigs fed the aureomycin ate 4.88 pounds of feed per day; whereas, the control pigs ate only 3.51 pounds of feed daily. Thus, the aureomycin caused the pigs to eat more, gain more and thus require less feed per pound of gain. However, the effect of aureomycin may be much more complicated than the last sentence indicates.

How aureomycin had its effect in the pig is difficult to state. One guess might be that aureomycin destroyed some harmful micro-organism which swine have had to live with, or it might have stimulated the growth of some micro-organism in the intestinal tract which synthesizes or makes some needed factor or factors by the pig. It is also possible that aureomycin acted in some other manner. In whatever manner aureomycin acted, it was very effective and surprising, since it caused pigs to gain over twice as fast as those fed the same ration without aureomycin.

New Story in Feeding

Results of most important experiments are described on this page by Mr. Cunha of the Agricultural Experimental Station of the State of Florida, who himself had first hand participation in the experiments which showed remarkable results.

Antibiotic Prevents Scours

Aureomycin also prevented a periodic scours which occurred with the pigs fed the control ration (which contained all known needed vitamins and minerals). In our trials, the aureomycin has been very effective in preventing and stopping scours. The effect of aureomycin on scours is very encouraging and needs follow-up study since scours is a very important problem with swine.

The pigs fed aureomycin also had more bloom and smoother hair coats than the control animals.

More Information Soon

Information on how aureomycin compares to streptomycin, terramycin and other antibiotics will soon be available. Since Vitamin B12 is definitely needed by swine, there is considerable interest now in determining how a combination of B12 and the various antibiotics will perform in improving swine nutrition. Considerable information will be forthcoming in the near future on this very fruitful and interesting field.

MARLER REGRETS

(Continued from Page 1)

Grain Marketing Control Act of 1949, nor the Canadian Wheat Board Act, as amended in 1947, covering the marketing of coarse grains through the Canadian Wheat Board."

Put Teeth in Provisions of Wheat Board Act

The Alberta amending legislation of 1951, which Mr. Ure states the Government will not at this time attempt to enforce, was intended to put teeth into certain provisions of the original Act of the Province which implemented the Federal Wheat Board Act's provisions; and was intended thus to make it possible to enforce them. These provisions of the original Alberta Act are:

Provisions of Act

Section Three, which states: "The purpose and intent of this Act is to provide for the regulation and marketing of coarse grains locally within the Province." Section Four, (a): "No producer shall sell or agree to sell coarse grains situate within the Province of Alberta for delivery within the Province, to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board." (b) "No person shall purchase or agree to purchase coarse grain situated in the Province of Alberta for delivery within the Province unless such coarse grain is purchased on account of the Canadian Wheat Board."

Mr. Marler said he could not see how the announcement by the Alberta Government cleared up any confusion. The terms of the Federal Act, as quoted above, are quite clear, Mr. Marler pointed out.

Should Get Together

If there were any question of jurisdiction as between Federal and Provincial authorities, "and if both Governments are conscientiously willing to co-operate with the farmers to improve their marketing conditions,"

Farmer Owned Co-Operative

Alberta Pool Elevators is a farmer-owned enterprise operating 488 country elevators and two giant terminals, with a combined storage capacity of around 37,500,000 bushels.

Alberta Pool Elevator surplus earnings do not go to enrich stockholders in other parts of Canada or the United States.

Such earnings are distributed in the form of patronage dividends and to redeem reserves of original Alberta Pool members.

Over \$4,695,000 has been paid in cash as patronage dividends, and over \$4,935,000 in the purchase of Pool reserves.

Alberta Pool Elevators deserve increasing support from grain producers.

Pool Elevators Lead - Others Follow

A.F.A. NOTES

By JAMES R. McFALL, Secretary

Custom Charge for Harvesting: Don Brinton, our Federation Radio Director, gave an interesting discussion on this topic a while back over our radio Program "On the Farm Front."

We think this is a timely subject, as we have reports of many farmers who have been hauled out who are doing custom work for their neighbors. We won't go into detail as to what custom charges should be, but we refer you to a publication proposed by the Swift Current Experimental Station. It describes quite fully the proper procedure for arriving at a fair charge for custom work with farm machinery.

We have a supply of these

there should be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of legislative counsel for the Province and Dominion "getting together and accepting responsibility in relation to their constitutional rights."

Where so many of our people were vitally concerned, Mr. Marler said, he did not believe that there should be any unnecessary delay on the part of Governments "in getting together to correct any mistakes in the legal phraseology of our statutes when the earnings of so many people are so vitally concerned."

Dilemma of Rearmament

While in Washington last week, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Gaitskell, asked for the allotment of 800,000 tons of steel needed by Britain, largely for rearmament program. In Congress demand was made that no more steel be sent out of U.S., as there is a shortage for building needs.

leaflets on hand, so if interested, drop a note to the Federation office and a copy will be sent out immediately.

A.F.A. Annual Meeting. — The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture will be held in the Palliser Hotel on December 17th-18th-19th. Details of the program have not been worked out, but these will be announced later.

Farmers' Income Tax Guide — This isn't the time for farmers to worry about income tax problems. Nevertheless, it is one of the activities demanding the attention of the Federation office.

We have just received word through the C.F.A. that the Farmers' Income Tax Guide is being revised for 1951, and we have been asked to make suggestions for its improvement and clarification.

It is hoped that the next edition of the Guide will be one that can be saved and used for a number of years. With this in mind we will print suggested changes that we feel will be helpful.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Grey or black spots and streaks on wheat stem and head chaff have been mistaken for black rust by some farmers, Dr. M. N. Grant, grain disease specialist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture announces. No alarm need be felt this year in Alberta on this score, he said. The spots are due to harmless fungus growth stimulated by prolonged wet weather.

Sail Launch "Across England"

LONDON, Eng. — With a crew of four sea cadets, Rev. Fr. J. E. McGraine of Lac La Biche, Alberta, recently sailed their home-made 32-foot launch 500 miles "Across England."

This year's grain crop in the U.K. is expected to be about 10 per cent less than last year's.

BIG GAME RIFLES

Good stock of new and second-hand rifles in 270 and 30.06 calibre.



WOOLF'S

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Widest Regional Area

CAMP SIERRA, Calif. — Its business amounting to over a million dollars a year, chiefly in Co-op label items, Associated Co-operative Wholesale of this State claims to serve the widest area of any regional co-op on the continent. Among its affiliates, stated manager Robert Neptune here recently, are the new Pearl Harbor Co-op in Honolulu, the Eureka Co-op Fisheries in northern California, and a services co-op in San Diego.

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

At this writing it looks very much as if in the neighborhood of the Persian Gulf it's a difficult job to pour oil on troubled waters.

And speaking of Persia, an Overseas correspondent declares that Premier Mossadagh has no sense of humor. Just the same, it appears that he can be quite an Iranian fellow at times.

Speaking of winning horses at the Calgary racetrack, M.J.S., of Lethbridge, points out that when **BILL BOOTS UNDER CONTRACT** proved a **ROUGH KID** to **LULA RED** he came under **HOT FIRE**, but nevertheless made a **BOLD ONSLAUGHT** and swam to victory through the **PEKSTREAM**.

O.K. by us, M.J.S., but we know lots of guys who lost their shirts and didn't have enough to buy bathing suit to swim any kind of a stream.

New York dispatch says Left-wing millionaire Frederick Vanderbilt Field was held in contempt of court and sentenced to 90 days for refusing to tell who put up \$80,000 bond for four convicted Communist leaders who had jumped bail. Somehow, to us, a "LEFT-WING" millionaire just doesn't sound **RIGHT**.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

Brussels dispatch indicates that scientists claim that a new serum will "stave off old age." We trust this will not cause the Federal Government to stave off their old age pension legislation.

SEPTEMBER

She is calling; she is calling
You of gypsy blood, by name;
To the river, to the hillsides,
She has painted gold and flame;

To a place where purple asters
Cloud like smoke on distant hill;

To a slope where time lies dreaming
By a sleepy little rill;

Where the gold-hung branch outstretching,
Patriarchal blessing gives,

And the memory of that blessing
Through Life's Autumn time still lives.

While the aching heart strain idly,
And our eyes search, search in vain;

While we're longing most unwisely
For a dream to come again,
She is calling — and her calling

Shakes me like the lonely cry
Of a curlew, searching vainly
For his dead mate in the sky.

So, I follow; and I follow
With my Gypsy heart aflame;
For she's calling, and she's calling

You of Gypsy blood, by name.

— Laura E. Ingram,

Lethbridge, Alta.

BUF dispatch from Saanich, B.C., reports that West coast tennis star Jack Milledge told police magistrate that rising debts had forced him to robbery with violence. Seems like a tennis star getting into the wrong racket.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

The AUBURN (CAL.) JOURNAL tells of a highway accident in which Robert FORD, AUBURN HUDSON dealer was hurt while demonstrating a CHRYSLER to Mr. and Mrs. PACKARD. Heck! Bob should have been able to DODGE that one.

At this writing, we read in the Calgary Herald that C.O. Nickle, oil expert, has announced that he will be a nominee as a candidate for the Progressive Conservatives to fill the seat made vacant in West Calgary by the resignation of A. L. Smith, K.C. We understand the Social Credit party wouldn't give a dime for Nickle's chances.

On the other hand, with an oil expert for a candidate, the Conservatives might find it smooth running.

Cremation of Women Puzzles Florida Police — headline in the Calgary Albertan. Burns them up, in fact.

When Sheriff A. Z. Glaze went to serve a citizen with a jury summons he found that the man was in Japan. Evidently this U.S. citizen was on his way to a more exciting Korea.

We see by the papers that the Devon, Alberta Oil Show had to be postponed on account of rain. Ah well, oil and water never did mix.

JUST APE-ING HUMANS, EH? Brighton, Eng., dispatch says that Steve and Gordon, two five-year-old chimpanzees, had that seaside resort on the run after

They Don't Like Controls, But (Ottawa Citizen)

There is a touch of irony in the fact that one of the champions of private enterprise and free competition has been selected by the Canadian Government as its first peacetime transport controller. Mr. R. W. Milner attained prominence in the grain business, and served a term as president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, that bulwark of free enterprise. To the private grain trade, governmental interference with marketing is anathema, and actual governmental trading one of the deadly sins.

Yet here is Mr. Milner taking on a job which means government control over the movement of grain and other bulk commodities by rail and water. He can order people to do certain things if he fails to persuade them (a committee which tried the voluntary approach fell short of its objective); and if they defy his orders he can bring them to book. The new regulations provide for fines up to \$5,000 and prison terms up to two years.

Mr. Milner has hastened to say, of course, that he will try as far as possible to allow rail and water shipping concerns normal freedom of operations, that he will use compulsion only as a last resort.

For all that, what the transport controller wants done, must be done. Unlike the committee which he succeeds, he carries a big stick.

Mr. Milner is not alone in setting himself to a task for which he has obvious distaste. In the United States, another champion of free enterprise, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, has made a species of public apology for bossing his country's defence mobilization program. His position, as explained by himself in the New York Times Magazine, is that he hates government controls as much as ever — "but these are not normal times."

Considering the history of the last 37 years of wars, booms and slumps, it would be interesting to know just what are "normal times."

Urges War Against Rats

Relentless warfare against rats—mankind's greatest enemy in the animal world — is urged in a recent bulletin of Line Elevators Farm Service, written by D. M. McLean. A single rat, he points out, can eat or spoil over 100 pounds of grain in a year, besides becoming parent or grandparent to hundreds of other rats. He recommends the new rat poison "Warfarin"; since this poison has no objectionable odor or taste, and since rats die slowly, without violent reaction or pain, "bait shyness" is overcome. It has a low potential hazard to other animals. (Alberta is threatened with rat invasion from Saskatchewan).

Maritime Co-operative Services Limited did over \$10 millions' worth of business in their last financial year, it was reported at the recent annual meeting in Moncton, N.B.

they wrenched loose an iron bar and broke out of their cages. Monkey business, what?

The smelter city of Trail, which of course is always on its metal, has just celebrated its 50th birthday. Just the same, "There's a Long, Long Trail A-winding."

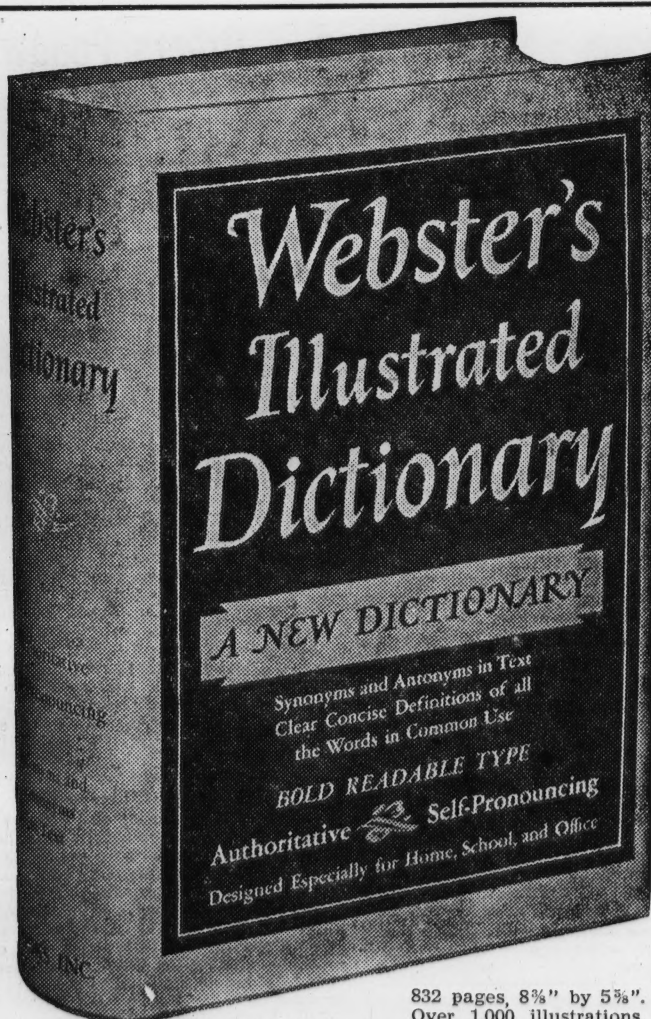
THE PERFECT SQUELCH

Jimmy B., of Vancouver sends us this one: A young woman jealous of actress Beatrice Lillie's pearl necklace, rudely inquired: "Are they real?"

And when Miss Lillie said they were, the woman said: "There's only one way to tell — and that's by biting them."

"Oh, but please don't try," replied Miss Lillie. "It would be so unfair to test real pearls with false teeth."

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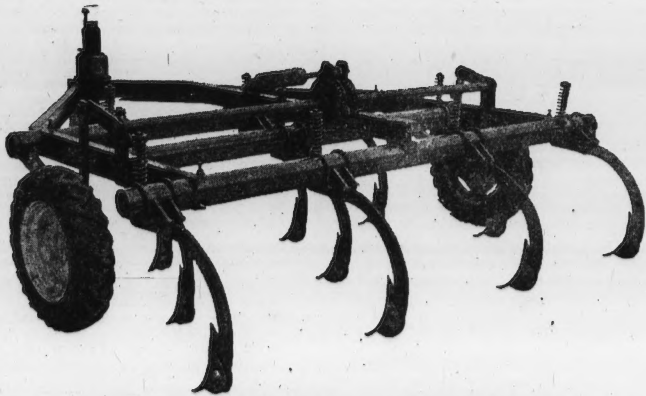
Fashion Show Is International Affair



An exhibitor at the British Industries Fair in London displayed his fabrics on models representing the countries to which he exports them. Above, left, a girl from Central Europe wears a printed cotton formal; and two Burmese girls show the traditional Burmese dress and a westernized sari-styled evening gown.



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